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### AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently amended) A composition capable of inducing apoptosis or necrosis in cancer cells, comprising:
  - a dithiocarbamate compound;
  - a metal cation selected from the group consisting of  $\text{Zn}^{++}$  and  $\text{Cu}^{++}$ ;
  - a modulator of cellular glutathione effective to decrease cellular glutathione levels, wherein the modulator of cellular glutathione is selected from the group consisting of ethacrynic acid, L-buthionine-S,R-sulfoximine, diethylmaleate, 2-cyclohexene-1-one, and 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene; and
  - dimethylethanolamine.
2. (Currently amended) The composition of claim 1, wherein the dithiocarbamate compound has the formula:
$$(\text{R}_1)(\text{R}_2)\text{N}-\text{C}(=\text{S})-\text{S}-\text{Y},$$
  - wherein  $\text{R}_1$  and  $\text{R}_2$  may be independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C24 straight, branched, or cyclic alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, acyl, alkaryl, aralkyl, and alkoxy groups, optionally substituted with ester, ether, halogen, sulfate, hydroxy, or phosphate groups, and wherein  $\text{R}_1$  and  $\text{R}_2$  may be optionally connected via a bridge comprising  $-(\text{CH}_2)_n-$ , wherein  $n$  is 3-8, and wherein said bridge may be optionally substituted independently on any of the carbon atoms with C1-C10 straight, branched, or cyclic alkyl, aryl, ~~aryalkyl~~ aralkyl, or alkaryl groups, each of said groups optionally substituted with hydroxy, halo, phosphate, sulfate, or sulfonate groups; and
  - wherein  $\text{Y}$  is chosen from the group consisting of hydrogen, a pharmaceutically acceptable cation, a physiologically cleavable leaving group, a targeting moiety, and a chemotherapeutic drug.
3. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 1, wherein the dithiocarbamate compound is selected from the group consisting of: diethyldithiocarbamate; tetraethylthiuram disulfide; and pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate.

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4. (Currently amended) The composition of claim 1, wherein the dithiocarbamate compound is pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate.
5. (Cancelled)
6. (Currently amended) The composition of claim 1, wherein the metal cation is  $Zn^{2+}$   $Zn^{++}$ .
7. (Cancelled)
8. (Original) The composition of claim 1, wherein the modulator of cellular glutathione is ethacrynic acid.
9. (Cancelled)
10. (Currently amended) The composition of claim 1, wherein the dithiocarbamate compound is pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate in a concentration range of about 5-200  $\mu M$ , wherein the metal cation is  $Zn^{2+}$   $Zn^{++}$  in a concentration range of about 20-500  $\mu M$ , wherein the modulator of cellular glutathione is ethacrynic acid in a concentration range of about 10-300  $\mu M$ , and wherein dimethylethanolamine is in a concentration range of about 3-40 mM.
11. - 30. (Cancelled)
31. (Currently amended) A composition capable of inducing apoptosis or necrosis in cancer cells, comprising:
  - a biologically effective amount of a dithiocarbamate compound; and
  - a biologically effective amount of a modulator of cellular glutathione effective to decrease cellular glutathione levels, wherein the modulator of cellular glutathione is selected from the group consisting of ethacrynic acid, L-buthionine-S,R-sulfoximine, diethylmaleate, 2-cyclohexene-1-one, and 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene.
32. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 31, wherein the dithiocarbamate compound is pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate.
33. (Cancelled)

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34. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 31, wherein the modulator of cellular glutathione is ethacrynic acid.
35. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 31, wherein the dithiocarbamate compound is pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate, and the modulator of cellular glutathione is ethacrynic acid.
36. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 35, comprising about 10 to about 50  $\mu\text{M}$  pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate, and about 10 to about 50  $\mu\text{M}$  ethacrynic acid.
37. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 35, comprising about 20  $\mu\text{M}$  pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate, and about 10  $\mu\text{M}$  ethacrynic acid.
38. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 31, further comprising a biologically effective amount of dimethylethanolamine.
39. (Currently amended) A composition capable of inducing apoptosis or necrosis in cancer cells, comprising:
- a biologically effective amount of a dithiocarbamate compound;
  - a biologically effective amount of a modulator of cellular glutathione effective to decrease cellular glutathione levels, wherein the modulator of cellular glutathione is selected from the group consisting of ethacrynic acid, L-buthionine-S,R-sulfoximine, diethylmaleate, 2-cyclohexene-1-one, and 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene; and
  - a biologically effective amount of a metal cation selected from the group consisting of  $\text{Zn}^{++}$  and  $\text{Cu}^{++}$ .
40. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 39, wherein the dithiocarbamate compound is pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate.
41. (Cancelled)
42. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 39, wherein the modulator of cellular glutathione is ethacrynic acid.
43. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 39, wherein the metal cation is  $\text{Zn}^{++}$ .

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44. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 39, comprising about 5 to about 50  $\mu\text{M}$  pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate, about 50 to about 200  $\mu\text{M}$   $\text{Zn}^{++}$ , and about 10 to about 100  $\mu\text{M}$  ethacrynic acid.
45. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 39, comprising about 10 to about 50  $\mu\text{M}$  pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate, about 30 to about 80  $\mu\text{M}$   $\text{Zn}^{++}$ , and about 30 to about 80  $\mu\text{M}$  ethacrynic acid.
46. (Previously presented) A composition capable of inducing apoptosis or necrosis in cancer cells, comprising:
- a biologically effective amount of a dithiocarbamate compound;
  - a biologically effective amount of a metal cation selected from the group consisting of  $\text{Zn}^{++}$  and  $\text{Cu}^{++}$ ; and
  - a biologically effective amount of dimethylethanolamine.
47. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 46, wherein the dithiocarbamate compound is pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate.
48. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 46, wherein the metal cation is  $\text{Zn}^{++}$ .
49. (Currently amended) A composition capable of inducing apoptosis or necrosis in cancer cells, comprising:
- tricyclo-[5.2.1.0<sup>2,6</sup>]-decyl-9[8]-xanthogenate; and
  - a modulator of cellular glutathione effective to decrease cellular glutathione levels, wherein the modulator of cellular glutathione is selected from the group consisting of ethacrynic acid, L-buthionine-S,R-sulfoximine, diethylmaleate, 2-cyclohexene-1-one, and 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene.
50. (Cancelled)
51. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 49, wherein the modulator of cellular glutathione is ethacrynic acid.

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52. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 49, further comprising dimethylethanolamine.
53. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 49, further comprising a metal cation selected from the group consisting of  $\text{Zn}^{++}$  and  $\text{Cu}^{++}$ .
54. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 53, wherein the metal cation is  $\text{Zn}^{++}$ .
55. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 49, wherein the modulator of cellular glutathione is ethacrynic acid, and wherein the composition further comprises dimethylethanolamine and  $\text{Zn}^{++}$ .